

## SOUTH SUDAN SITUATION

### UNHCR REGIONAL UPDATE, 68

29 June – 03 July 2015

## HIGHLIGHTS

- According to the latest report from the Ministry of Health and the World Health Organization (WHO), as of 28 June, 396 cholera cases, including 26 deaths, had been reported in Juba County. Interviews with patients admitted to Juba Teaching Hospital with cholera have revealed knowledge gaps on how the disease is spread. Humanitarian partners called for improved access to safe drinking water, latrine use and good personal and food hygiene.
- The consultative meeting between the former Vice-President and leader of the Opposition, Mr. Riek Machar, and the President, Mr. Salva Kiir, hosted by the Kenyan President Mr. Uhuru Kenyatta on 27 June 2015 has not achieved any breakthrough. The agenda for the meeting included discussions on contentious points of the recent IGAD proposal including questions of power-sharing, federalism and compensation for victims of the conflict.
- According to the United Nations Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS), on 1 July three members of forces belonging to either the Sudan People's Liberation Army In Opposition or the allied militia led by General Johnson Olony, who are currently controlling Malakal (Upper Nile State), opened fire on IDPs at a recently opened Protection of Civilians (POC) site in the UNMISS compound. One civilian was killed and six IDPs were wounded. The wounded are receiving treatment at the hospital in the UNMISS compound. The exact circumstances surrounding the shooting incident remain unclear. UNMISS peacekeepers are currently engaging with senior commanders of the SPLA to identify the perpetrators of this attack.

## KEY FIGURES

**731,675**

South Sudanese Refugees (total)

**600,758**

New arrivals (since 15 Dec. 2013)

**130,917**

Old caseload before 15 Dec. 2013  
(covered by the regular budget)

**264,848**

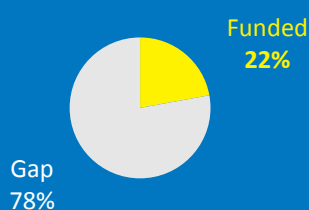
Refugees in South Sudan

**1.5 M**

Internally Displaced People (IDPs)

**BUDGET: USD 779.4 M**

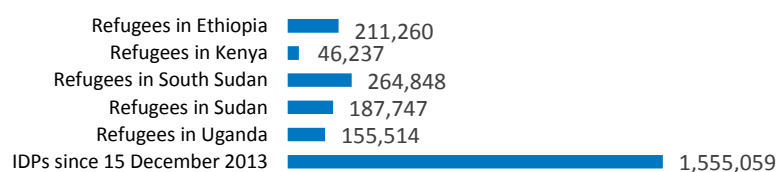
**FUNDING: USD 172.5M**



## Population of concern for the situation since 15 December 2013

(as at 02 July 2015)

A total of **2,420,665** people of concern



## RECENT DEVELOPMENTS

### Operational Context

Based on a report issued by UNMISS Human Rights Division covering April-June 2015, UNMISS has found evidence of widespread human rights abuses allegedly committed by the Sudan People's Liberation Army (SPLA) and associated armed groups during the recent escalation of fighting in Unity State. UNMISS staff members interviewed 115 victims and eyewitnesses from Unity State counties of Rubkona, Guit, Koch, Leer and Mayom where the SPLA launched a major offensive against armed opposition forces which started late April 2015. The survivors of these attacks reported that SPLA and allied militias from Mayom County carried out a campaign against the local population, looted and destroyed villages and caused the displacement of over 100,000 people. Some of the allegations compiled by UNMISS focused on the abduction and sexual abuse of women and girls, some of whom have been reportedly burnt alive in their dwellings.



*UNHCR carried out a targeted distribution of non-food items for refugees with specific needs in Upper Nile's Yusuf Batil camp, reaching 6,472 people. ©UNHCR/G. Le Couster, May 2015.*

### Protection (IDPs)

- 74,000 IDPs have been biometrically registered in Bentiu Protection of Civilians (POC) site (Unity State); an additional 27,000 have been given registration tokens and await biometric registration.
- In Maban County (Upper Nile State), UNHCR carried out biometric registration of 96 newly-arrived IDPs in Dollo IDP site. 47 of these were screened out as illegitimate claimants. Some new arrivals are from Paloich, Malakal, Renk and Kodok. There were 13,999 biometrically registered IDPs in the county as of 25 June.
- As of 25 June, the estimated number of civilians seeking safety in six POC sites located on UNMISS bases is 142,170 including 78,308 in Bentiu, 28,663 in Juba UN House, 30,410 in Malakal, 2,289 in Bor, 2,135 in Melut and 365 in Wau.

## Refugees



### SOUTH SUDAN

Thirty-three new arrivals were registered in Doro refugee camp (Maban County, Upper Nile State). They cited aerial bombardments in the Wodaga and Mayak areas of Blue Nile State (Sudan).

#### Achievements and Impact

- A one-day UNHCR/partners training was organized for 75 block leaders in Ajuong Thok (Unity State) to define their roles and responsibilities, as well as camp administration and child protection methods.

#### Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- Despite Maban County Commissioner's efforts to meet Batil refugee community leaders and police, the relationship between the police and refugees remains a challenge as refugees tend not to report incidents to the police.
- The rise in crime and other anti-social behaviours are attributed to police officers deserting their posts, especially in Gendrassa. UNHCR held a meeting with the police to discuss their presence in the four refugee camps in Maban County.

### SUDAN

Sudan has received 38,311 South Sudanese refugees in June, the highest monthly arrival rate since the start of the conflict. Refugees are arriving to White Nile, South and West Kordofan and Khartoum States. In the last week, 7,241 individuals have arrived, with an average of over 1,000 people per day.

#### Achievements and Impact

- In Khartoum, on 28 June UNHCR trained 33 male community leaders in protection concepts, identification of extremely vulnerable individuals and referral pathways. The workshop is the third in a series which has also targeted South Sudanese women living in various open and residential areas in Khartoum State, with the aim of improving the overall underlying protection environment for South Sudanese in Khartoum.

### ETHIOPIA

South Sudanese refugees continue to arrive in Gambella at a daily average rate of 130 people. Pagak, Burbiey, Akobo and Pochalla are the main crossing points. The total number of new arrivals from South Sudan, since 15 December 2013, is 211,260 individuals (208,125 in Gambella and 3,135 in the Benishangul-Gumuz Region). Ninety per cent of the adult refugee population is women and children. As per the provisions of the Standard Operating Procedures for continuous registration, UNHCR deactivated 1,534 individuals because they missed three consecutive food distributions in Pugnido camp.

The killing of a young Nuer refugee by an unknown person in Pugnido camp instigated a conflict between Nuer and Agnuak refugee groups. This resulted in two more refugees being killed and six others being seriously wounded from both sides. The Government deployed security forces on 27 June and, with the mediation of key government officials, the rival sides agreed to cease hostilities. The disturbances hampered temporarily services delivery in the camp, but normal activities and movement have now resumed.

#### Achievements and Impact

- Level II registration of the 1,676 refugees who were relocated to Tierkidi camp from Pagak and Akobo entry points was completed during the reporting period. 343 of the refugees are with various special needs, and 48 per cent of them separated children.

### UGANDA

A total of 155,514 South Sudanese refugees have been assisted in Uganda since the influx began in mid-December 2013: 96,844 in Adjumani, 14,777 in Arua, 36,013 in Kiryandongo, and 7,880 in Kampala. New arrivals in Adjumani reported attacks in Canal County (Jonglei State, South Sudan) on 25 and 26 June 2015. Some civilians were reportedly abducted in the process and animals looted. Hunger was reported to be another major reason for flight.

In Adjumani, new arrivals are predominantly Dinka, followed by Nuer, with the remainder of other ethnicities. On average, 55 individuals per day are arriving, mostly women and children. The registration shelter in Nyumanzi Transit Centre has been destroyed by the wind during the heavy rain. A temporary shelter construction is planned.

In Arua, new arrivals are crossing through Oraba border entry point in Koboko district, while others crossed through Keruwa in Yumbe district and Elegu border entry point in Adjumani district. Some are reportedly entering into Uganda via un-gazetted border points.

In Kiryandongo, the daily average number of new arrivals registered has steadily increased from 50 to 70 over the last month due to the reported fighting in Unity State (South Sudan).

### Achievements and Impact

- In Adjumani, over 3,000 individuals benefited from the cash distribution. The cash transfer was reviewed as follows: South Sudanese refugees who arrived before the latest influx and who receive cash transfer interventions are provided with additional 15,000 Ugandan Shillings per month. Refugees from post-December 2013 who receive cash transfer interventions are given 28,000 Ugandan shillings per month. Persons with Special Needs (PSN) and on cash transfers receive 36,000 Ugandan shillings per month.
- In Arua, the *Safe from Start* watch group found that all of the recently installed 35 solar lights were operational. The Danish Refugee Council (DRC) provided psycho-social support to four domestic violence survivors. Some 260 women participated in an awareness-raising session on sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) and reproductive health in Boroli settlement.

## KENYA

UNHCR continued to conduct border monitoring visits to Nadapal three days a week (Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays) to ensure that asylum-seekers received at the border have unhindered access to asylum and are treated in a dignified manner. No cases of *refoulement* or ill treatment were reported. The trend of daily new arrivals has remained low.

### Achievements and Impact

- Seven child abuse cases were reported: assessments and interventions were made accordingly. Direct interventions included counselling, play and group therapy sessions and provision of material support.
- Twelve SGBV related cases were reported. The survivors were assisted to access specialized services including psychosocial counseling, legal and medical assistance to address their immediate needs. They all benefited from psychosocial counselling and medical services.



## Camp Coordination and Camp Management

## SOUTH SUDAN

### Achievements and Impact

- UNHCR's implementing partner UNOPS has construction teams working on repairs to the Yida-Pariang road, the Ajuong Thok (Unity State) expansion, and Pamir access roads.
- The progress of work on Ajuong Thok expansion and Pamir access roads so far is: survey works for virgin roads - 2.5 km (11.3 per cent); bush clearing and grubbing - 2.6 km (12 per cent); murram is also being dumped for embankment construction.

## SUDAN

### Achievements and Impact

- Three extension sites to Al Alagaya, El Redis II and Al Kashafa sites (White Nile State) are currently being demarcated, with emergency tents erected to cope with the huge influx of refugees while shelter materials are delivered.





## Food Security and Nutrition

### SUDAN

#### Achievements and Impact

- 7,642 refugees were assisted with a one month General Food Distribution (GFD) ration in Kharasana (West Kordofan State) with a total of 118 metric tonnes (mt) distributed. The main challenge centred around people staying under trees while it was raining, and the resultant food damage risk if rains continue and food is not properly covered.
- In preparation for the rainy season, a three months prepositioning of 141.99mt of Super Cereals (SC) was done for the five sites in Al Salam locality (Al Kashafa, El Redis I and II, Jouri and Um Sangor). Al Alagaya and Dabat Bosin sites are accessible hence supplies will be distributed on a monthly basis.

#### Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- WFP has been facing a pipeline break in pulses and has been distributing food rations without pulses to refugees since March. Pulses have now arrived to White Nile State and are currently being prepositioned across all sites in Al Salam locality in advance of rainy season.

### ETHIOPIA

#### Achievements and Impact

- UNHCR and nutrition partners are providing training sessions to Community Outreach Agents (COAs) on key nutrition topics with the aim of improving quality of care in nutrition interventions. In Tierkidi camp, 92 COAs received orientation on community mobilization and basic concepts on Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF).
- June food distribution was completed in Pugnido and Okugo camps but ongoing in Jewi, Kule and Tierkidi camps. Refugees in Akula settlement are expected to receive their June and July ration in the coming few days to use the current window of opportunity before the roads become impassable due to the rains. Prepositioning of food rations for August and September for the same group of refugees is also taking place.
- UNHCR requested ARRA and WFP to preposition and distribute food at entry points for one month for 2,278 refugees in Akobo, 6,906 in Pagak and 2,823 in Burbeiy entry points while preparations for relocation are ongoing.

### UGANDA

#### Achievements and Impact

- In Arua, 738 (299 refugees, 439 nationals) were screened for malnutrition. There were 15 cases of Severe Acute Malnutrition and seven with Moderate Acute Malnutrition.
- In Adjumani, the Blanket Supplementary Feeding Programme (BSFP) enrolled 407 new admissions of children aged 6 to 24 months old in the programme. Nutrition and health education was provided to 634 pregnant and lactating women who attended the supplementary feeding programmes and BSF outreach programmes. The focus of the trainings was on the importance of breastfeeding and breastfeeding techniques.

### KENYA

#### Achievements and Impact

- UNHCR has been in discussions with WFP to prepare for the roll out of the food voucher scheme during the first distribution cycle in July. The exercise started on 1 July and 6,000 heads of households received sim cards. A target of 40,000 heads of households has been identified for the distribution of food voucher sim cards. The vouchers will substitute 10 per cent of cereals given in the food basket. Beneficiaries will have access to a wider range of food available in the local market and a choice of which foods to buy for their families.

#### Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- WFP announced the temporary reduction of the food basket by 30 per cent from 15 June and it is expected that the cuts will continue at least through September unless new funds become available very quickly. The last food reduction for refugees in Kenya took place in mid-November 2014, when WFP was forced to cut the ration by half due to a shortage of funds. Although a substantial contribution of food is expected to arrive in time to meet part of the needs for October, it is possible that the cuts may continue in the coming months if no new resources arrive. WFP continues to seek more funds from donors and if there is an immediate response, procurement of more food

will be possible to reduce the impact of the cuts on refugees. So far, the primary and pre-primary school meals programmes and the specialized nutrition programmes for young children, pregnant women and nursing mothers are not expected to be affected by the cuts.

## Water and Sanitation

### SOUTH SUDAN

#### Achievements and Impact

- In Ajuong Thok (Unity State), the average per capita water consumption was 15.4 litres per person per day (l/p/d). In Yida, the average per capita water consumption was 15.7 l/p/d. In Maban County (Upper Nile State), refugees have been receiving 20 l/p/d.

### SUDAN

#### Achievements and Impact

- Sub Saharan International Development Organization (SIDO)/ Catholic Agency for Overseas Development (CAFOD), supported by UNHCR, completed training of 30 hygiene promoters in Um Sangor camp, where they also started construction of four water platforms (each with six tap stands), while the Water and Environmental Project (WES) started construction of two additional platforms.

#### Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- The amount of water available in sites in White Nile State continues to be under 10 l/p/d in all sites except in Dabat Bosin. The water availability and latrine to person ratio in El Redis II has been particularly affected by the large number of new arrivals in the last weeks.

### ETHIOPIA

#### Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- With the ongoing risk of disease outbreaks, the WASH and Health Working Groups are reviewing the outbreak response plans including the status of the current contingency stocks.
- Water trucking continued in Jewi camp but poor road conditions have constrained access to water points within certain zones of the camp resulting in reduction in the weekly daily average deliveries from 340,000 litres to 272,000 litres. The rainy season is having a negative impact on latrines in some areas of Jewi camp mainly through pit collapse and increased filling rates. UNHCR will carry out a quick assessment and take action.
- In Pugnido camp, there is reduction in the number of functional latrines in a section of the camp (Village 12). Latrines that are already filled up are being decommissioned. Gap filling plans and funding requirements are being prepared.
- At Pagak transit centre, rising groundwater levels is reducing latrine lifespan. The current population of some 7,000 new arrivals at the entry point has increased usage pressure on WASH facilities.

### UGANDA

#### Achievements and Impact

- In Arua, the average water per capita in Rhino camp is 17.9 l/p/d. IOM, in coordination with UNHCR, OPM and the Arua District Local Government, completed the drilling of two boreholes in Ngurua and Wanyange villages. Testing and installation are in progress. Household sanitation coverage rose from 75 per cent to 80 per cent after the completion of an additional 115 PSN latrines by DRC and UNICEF, with logistical support from UNHCR. In Adjumani, the latrine coverage among refugee households in Adjumani stood at 77 per cent.

### KENYA

#### Achievements and Impact

- During the reporting period, 18 l/p/d of water was supplied to refugees in Kakuma 4. The Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC) constructed 10 household latrines, bringing the latrine to user ratio to 1:15 for both family shared and household latrines.



## SOUTH SUDAN

### Achievements and Impact

- The reported acute watery diarrhea upsurge is gradually decreasing in Yida refugee settlement (Unity State), following preventive measures, including community sensitization, health education, WASH measures, case management, and surveillance.
- An integrated measles and polio vaccination campaign has been conducted in Doro camp (Maban County, Upper Nile State). 24,184 children under-15 in Doro were vaccinated against measles, and 13,675 children under-5 were vaccinated against polio.

### Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- Two cholera cases were reported in Gorom refugee camp near Juba. UNHCR and ACROSS met on 30 June to come up with an emergency cholera response plan. UNHCR is a member of the cholera task force and is working with the Health Ministry, WHO and UNICEF on social mobilization and health education messages; surveillance; case management; and infection prevention and control.

## SUDAN

### Achievements and Impact

- Improvement of health clinic infrastructure continued in White Nile State. In Jouri, the MoH and WHO constructed three communal shelters, a laboratory and a pharmacy. In Um Sangor, the Sudanese Red Crescent Society (SRCS) constructed the medical clinic including screening room, nutrition room, laboratory and a pharmacy. The clinic now also has adequate personnel including a doctor, a medical assistant, two nurses, two midwives, and one lab technician.

## ETHIOPIA

### Achievements and Impact

- To improve access to antiretroviral therapy (ART) and tuberculosis (TB) treatment for refugees in Jewi camp, UNHCR coordinated services between Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF), Gambella Woreda health offices and the closest health centre to Jewi camp (Bonga health center) for possible provision of TB and HIV/AIDS treatments which are not available at MSF-F health center.

## UGANDA

### Achievements and Impact

- In Adjumani, cholera preventive measures are still ongoing to avert a possible outbreak given the active cholera outbreak in Juba (South Sudan).
- In Kiryandongo, 1,309 consultations were conducted. Fourteen patients (10 refugees, four nationals) were referred for specialised services and further management to Kiryandongo and Gulu Regional Referral Hospitals. 273 children under 5 year old were vaccinated against BCG, polio, diphtheria and measles.

## KENYA

### Achievements and Impact

- In the reporting period, the general health status of refugees remained stable with mortality indicators within Sphere/UNHCR standards. Incidences of watery diarrhea and malaria have declined.

## Shelter and NFIs

### SOUTH SUDAN

#### Achievements and Impact

- In Maban County (Upper Nile State), out of 1,140 transitional shelters planned in Doro, DRC completed 600 units (53 per cent) in the new Doro extension site (Dar Es Salam). Out of 768 transitional shelters planned in Gendrassa, ACTED completed 285 units (37 per cent).

#### Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- Despite extensive communication with refugee communities in Maban County, targeted NFI distributions to persons with specific needs have continued to be a challenge with some items looted in Gendrassa and Doro. These incidents posed serious security challenges for staff, refugees and also for assets. Notwithstanding, an additional 79 households in Gendrassa camp and 262 households in Doro camp received NFIs from the catch-up distribution.

### SUDAN

#### Achievements and Impacts

- Extension in three sites of Al Alagaya, Al Kashafa and El Redis II is in progress. In Al Alagaya, 80 plots have so far been completed with emergency tents pitched for the most vulnerable. In Al Kashafa, 725 plots were developed and the same number of emergency shelter material distributed. The shelter material distributed among the refugees has already been constructed on site. In El Redis II, demarcation for plotting started on 29 June.

### ETHIOPIA

#### Achievements and Impacts

- In Kule camp, NRC completed 2,770 of the planned 2,970 transitional shelters while IOM completed 1,543 of the planned 2,150 transitional shelters. In Tierkidi camp, NRC completed 2,800 of the planned 2,884 transitional shelters. In Jewi camp, the DRC is constructing a total of 650 transitional shelters. Work on the first 200 shelters is progressing well.

### KENYA

#### Achievements and Impacts

- UNHCR provided NFIs to 1,144 children identified through the Child Protection Information Management System (CPIMS). The categories of children benefiting from the NFIs are Unaccompanied Minors (UAMs), Separated Children, and children with disabilities.
- The process of development at the new site in Kalobeyei for the new camp has begun. UNHCR attended a planning meeting with the Turkana County Ministry of Land and the Department of Refugee Affairs (DRA) in Lodwar. An insight of the Kalobeyei settlement approach was presented and the County authorities expressed their willingness to collaborate with UNHCR and DRA in the planning and development phases. It was agreed that planners from Turkana County will carry out preliminary surveys of beaconing the site as soon as possible so that UNHCR can begin the subsequent topographical survey, hydrogeological surveys and environmental impact assessment. In addition, a team from UNHCR in coordination with LOKADO has undertaken a physical assessment and collection of secondary data in the surrounding villages of the Kalobeyei site. This initial mapping exercise aims at capturing as much information as possible regarding existing institutions and facilities and available resources around the site that could be considered in the planning process.





## Logistics

### ETHIOPIA

#### Achievements and Impact

- Since the beginning of 2015, WFP dispatched 17,020mt, 2,500mt and 619.65mt of assorted food commodities to South Sudan by air, road and river, respectively. During the reporting period, 442mt of assorted food commodities were air dropped from Gambella to South Sudan.
- 18 pieces of solar lanterns were released to Pagak entry point to lighten up nine communal hangars.
- 48,000, 50,000 and 51,000 pieces of laundry soap were dispatched to Jewi, Kule and Tierkidi camps respectively for immediate distribution.

### KENYA

#### Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- IOM, which has been supporting UNHCR in coordinating transportation of refugees from Nadapal border to Kakuma, officially halted its services as of 23 June. IOM has been supporting the emergency operation in this regard through CERF funding since the South Sudan crisis began in December 2013. However, with the non-extension of CERF funding, transport assistance of asylum-seekers from Nadapal has become untenable. Awaiting IOM's possible resumption of transportation if funding permits, UNHCR will provide logistical assistance.



## Education

### ETHIOPIA

#### Achievements and Impacts

- In Kule camp, World Vision Ethiopia (WVE), the Regional Education Bureau in Gambella and other stakeholders administered the Regional Examination to Grade 8 students: 490 students (85 females and 405 males) sat for Nuer Language Regional Examinations.
- WVE conducted an inter-school academic competition between students in the two WVE learning centres in Kule camp: 30 students participated as competitors and more than 1,000 students as spectators. Prizes were given to students who performed well during the competition.

### UGANDA

#### Achievements and Impacts

- In Adjumani, in collaboration with education officials from the district, OPM, and UNHCR, interviews were conducted for 271 shortlisted new teachers: 169 were selected to teach both in community and integrated schools. Fifteen teachers from Ayilo1 attended a meeting where they discussed new techniques to identify micro-innovation approaches to curb challenges hindering quality of education in the settlements.

### KENYA

#### Achievements and Impacts

- UNHCR facilitated a training provided by Vodafone Foundation for all education stakeholders regarding the Instant Network Schools (INS). The trainees comprised of national education staff from UNHCR, Windle Trust and LWF, primary school quality assurance officials and teachers. The Vodafone team trained the group on how to use IT in the classroom and how to supplement teaching and learning materials with IT components to make information readily available. The INS was launched at Green Light Secondary School on 26 June and will also be accessible at a the community library in the camp.

## Working in partnership

- South Sudan: UNHCR leads the Protection cluster which is co-ordinated by NRC. UNHCR also has the co-leadership of the CCCM cluster together with IOM and is supporting the IOM-led Shelter/NFI cluster.
- Sudan: In close collaboration with the relevant Government entities at federal, state and local levels, UNHCR continues to coordinate the overall humanitarian response for the ongoing arrivals of South Sudanese refugees.
- Ethiopia: The Emergency Response Task Forces in Gambella have continued to convene regularly to address challenges and to strategize the response in both Leitchuor and Gambella.
- Uganda: In field locations, OPM/UNHCR chair weekly inter-agency meetings that are held on Wednesdays in Adjumani and on Thursdays in Arua. In Kiryandongo, all partners' weekly coordination meetings are chaired by OPM along with sectorial meetings on WASH, Health, Protection/Community service, Education and Livelihood/Environment. In Kampala, the inter-agency coordination meetings chaired by OPM/UNHCR with UN agencies and implementing and operational partners are held on a monthly basis.
- Kenya: UNHCR continues to work closely with the Government, DRA and other partners to ensure support to refugees and asylum seekers is assured. Bi-monthly Inter-Agency meetings continue to be held as well as monthly meetings with refugee leaders from the entire camp.

## Standards

Standard	UNHCR	Sphere Project
Water	> 20 l/p/d	> 15 l/p/d
Latrine	1:20	1:50
Number of total coliform organisms at distribution point	0 per 100 ml treated water	0 per 100 ml treated water
Free chlorine residual concentration in disinfected water	0.2 to 0.5 mg per litre	0.5 mg per litre
Kcals	2,100/p/d	2,100/p/d
GAM	< 10%	N/A
Crude and under-five mortality rates	<1/10,000 and <2/10,000 per day respectively	<1/10,000 and <2/10,000 per day respectively

## FINANCIAL INFORMATION

The Inter-Agency South Sudan Regional Refugee Response Plan (RRP) for 2015 was issued in December 2014 to address the needs of South Sudanese refugees in the region (post-December 2013). Subsequently, UNHCR's requirements were presented in detail by operation - covering the needs of South Sudanese refugees in Ethiopia, Kenya, Sudan and Uganda as well as IDPs in South Sudan - in the original version of the Supplementary Appeal (issued in February 2015). On 8 April 2015, the Supplementary Appeal has been revised for the following reasons:

- Since the establishment of the budgets on which the RRP and the Supplementary Appeal were based, it has become clear that the scope of the needs of people affected by the emergency inside South Sudan has evolved considerably;
- While the initial focus was on South Sudanese refugees and people displaced internally in South Sudan by the violence that began in December 2013, more than a year later, it is evident that many sectors of the population living inside South Sudan have equally critical needs; they include groups of refugees who had sought refuge in South Sudan prior to the outbreak of conflict at the end of 2013, as well as Sudanese refugees who continue to seek refuge from fighting in South Kordofan, and also people at risk of statelessness.

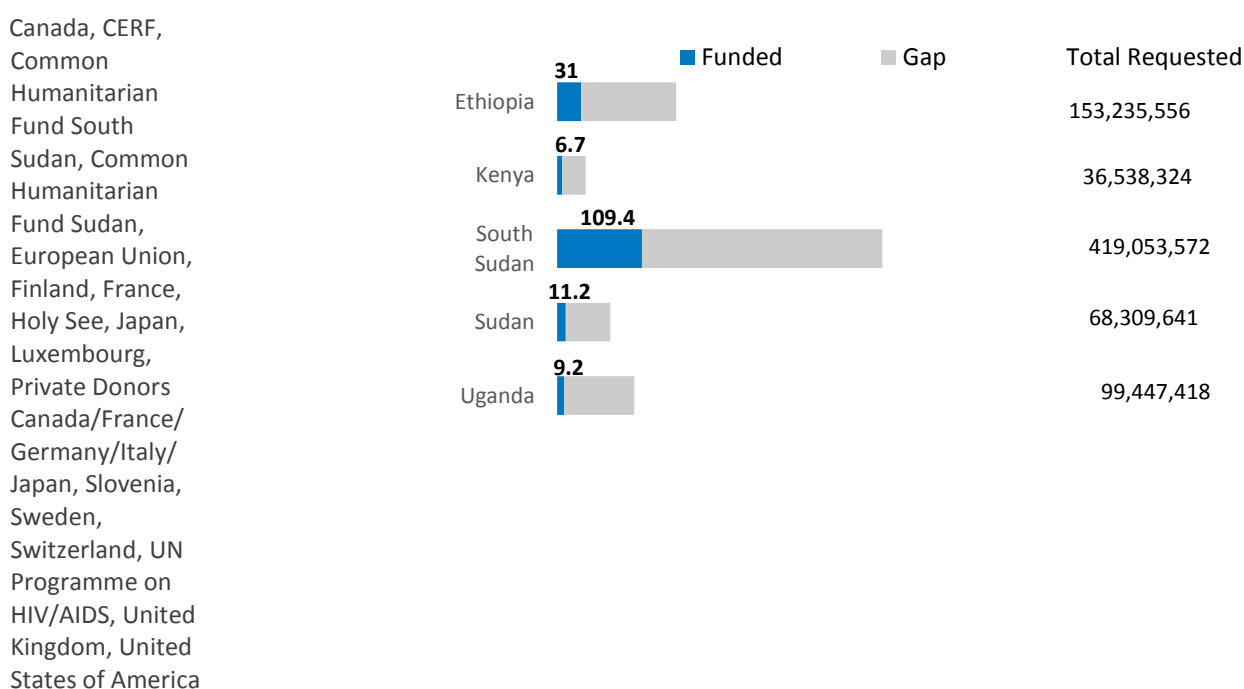
The current revision takes into account these considerations and corresponding adjustments with the integration of the figure of USD 192 million – the ExCom-approved requirements for South Sudan for 2015 – within the consolidated South Sudan portion of USD 414 million for this situation. The current overall financial requirements for the South Sudan Situation therefore amount to USD 779.4 million.

UNHCR is grateful for the financial support provided by donors particularly those who have contributed to UNHCR activities with un-earmarked and broadly earmarked funds as well as those who have contributed to the situation. Below are UNHCR income and financial needs for providing protection to the persons of concern as listed above.

### Donors who have contributed to the situation: Funding (in million US\$) as at 30 June 2015

situation:

A total of **US\$172.5 million** has been funded



Note 1: Funding includes some US\$5.1 M of situation earmarked funds that has been received and is pending allocation by country. These figures are based on the Revised Emergency Response for the South Sudan Situation – Supplementary Appeal (April 2015).

Note 2: Major donors of unrestricted and regional contributions in 2015: Australia, Canada, Costa Rica, Denmark, France, Japan, Netherlands, Norway, Private Donors Spain, Sweden, and Switzerland, United States of America. Other donors of unrestricted and regional contributions in 2015: Afghanistan, Algeria, Austria, Belgium, Costa Rica, Estonia, Finland, Germany, Holy See, India, Italy, Kuwait, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Monaco, Morocco, Mozambique, New Zealand, Peru, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Romania, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Serbia, Singapore, Slovak Republic, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Thailand, United Arab Emirates, Uruguay, and Private Donors.

## ANNEXES - LIST OF ACRONYMS

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AAH-I (Action Africa Help International); AAH-U( Action Africa Help Uganda)

ACF (Action Contre la Faim)

ARTI (Acute respiratory infection)

AWD (Acute watery diarrhea)

ARRA (Administration for Refugee and Returnee Affairs)

ASMT (Area Security Management Team)

AAR (Association for Aid and Relief)

BIAs (Best Interest Assessments); BIDs (Best Interest Determinations)

BSFP (Blanket Supplementary Feeding Programme)

CCCM (Camp Coordination and Camp Management)

CVHW (Centre for Voluntary Humanitarian Work)

CFSs (Child Friendly Spaces)

CP IMS (Child Protection Information Management System)

DRC (Danish Refugee Council)

DRA (Department of Refugee Affairs)

DRA (Document Registration Agreement)

EiE (Education in Emergencies)

EBSFP (Emergency Blanket Supplementary Feeding Programme)

EmONC (Emergency Obstetric and Newborn Care)

ES/NFIs (Emergency Shelter and Non Food Item)

FSCO (Field Security Coordination Officer)

FSL (Food Security and Livelihoods)

GFD (General Food Distribution)

GAM (Global Acute Malnutrition)

HEB (High energy biscuits)

HAC (Humanitarian Aid Commission)

IYCF (Infant and Young Child Feeding)

IDSR (Integrated Diseases Surveillance and Response)

IGAD (Intergovernmental Authority on Development)

INGOs (International Non-Governmental Organisations)

IOM (International Organization for Migration)

IRC (International Rescue Committee)

l/p/d (litres per person per day)

LLITNs (Long Lasting Insecticide Treated Nets)

LWF (Lutheran World Federation)

MAM (Moderate Acute Malnutrition )

MSF-F (Médecins Sans Frontières France)  
 MTI (Medical Team International)  
 MUAC (Mid-upper-arm circumference)  
 MoE (Ministry of Education)  
 MoH (Ministry of Health)  
 MoSA (Ministry of Social Affairs)  
 NCKK (National Council of Churches of Kenya)  
 NFI (Non-Food Items)  
 NRC (Norwegian Refugee Council)  
 OPM (Office of the Prime Minister)  
 OPD (Out-Patient Department)  
 OTP (Out-Patient Therapeutic Programme)  
 PSN (People with Special Needs)  
 POC (Protection of Civilians); PoC (Person of Concern)  
 PDF (Protection and Deterrent Force)  
 RC (Reception Centre)  
 RRC (Regional Refugee Coordinator)  
 SCiU (Save the Children in Uganda)  
 SC (Separated Children)  
 SAM (Severe Acute Malnutrition)  
 SKS (South Kordofan State)  
 SPLA I/O (Sudan People's Liberation Army In Opposition)  
 SRCS (Sudanese Red Crescent Society)  
 TSFP (Target Supplementary Feeding Programme)  
 TOT (Training of Trainers)  
 URCS (Uganda Red Cross Society)  
 UAMs (Unaccompanied Minors)  
 UNCT (United Nations Country Team)  
 UNHAS (United Nations Humanitarian Air Service)  
 UNHCR (United Nations High Commissioner for Refugee)  
 UNMISS (United Nations Mission in South Sudan)  
 WASH (Water, Sanitation and Hygiene)  
 WES (Water and Environmental Sanitation) project  
 WTU (Windle Trust Uganda)  
 WFP (World Food Programme)  
 WVI (World Vision International)

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**Links:**

For more information please visit: <http://data.unhcr.org/SouthSudan/regional.php>



